

1 Gary M. Anderson (State Bar No. 97385)
ganderson@fulpat.com
2 Kenya L. Williams (State Bar No. 276875)
kwilliams@fulpat.com
3 FULWIDER PATTON LLP
Howard Hughes Center
4 6060 Center Drive, Tenth Floor
Los Angeles, California 90045
5 Telephone: (310) 824-5555
Facsimile: (310) 824-9696

6 Attorneys for Plaintiff
7 Variant Displays, Inc.

8
9 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
10 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, WESTERN DIVISION**

11 VARIANT DISPLAYS, INC., a
12 California corporation,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 ABSOLUTE EXHIBITS, INC., a
California corporation; FISHMAN
16 TRANSDUCERS, INC., a Delaware
corporation; and DOES 1 through 10,
17 inclusive,

18 Defendants.
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CASE NO.:

COMPLAINT FOR:

- 1) Direct Copyright Infringement (17 U.S.C. §§ 106, *et seq.*);
- 2) Contributory Copyright Infringement (17 U.S.C. §§ 106, *et seq.*);
- 3) Inducement of Copyright Infringement (17 U.S.C. §§ 106, *et seq.*);
- 4) False Advertising (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500);
- 5) Unfair Competition (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*); and
- 6) Common Law Unfair Competition.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 Plaintiff Variant Displays, Inc., a California corporation ("Variant" or
2 "Plaintiff"), by and through its undersigned attorneys, as and for its complaint
3 against Defendants Absolute Exhibits, Inc. ("Absolute"), a California corporation,
4 Fishman Transducers, Inc. ("Fishman"), a Delaware corporation, and Does 1
5 through 10, inclusive, collectively referred to herein as "Defendants", alleges as
6 follows:

7 **NATURE OF THE CASE**

8 1. This action by Plaintiff arises from Defendants' infringing and
9 unauthorized reproduction, distribution, public display, use and sale of Plaintiff's
10 copyrighted work ("the Copyrighted Work") and/or substantially similar
11 representations thereof, in direct violation of Plaintiff's valuable intellectual property
12 rights.

13 2. During the Fall of 2014, Plaintiff and Defendant Fishman, and/or
14 representatives on behalf of Defendant Fishman, engaged in substantive discussions
15 regarding a tradeshow booth design created by Plaintiff with the understanding that
16 Defendant Fishman would use the tradeshow booth design in upcoming tradeshow.
17 After Plaintiff had gone through the time and expense of designing a custom
18 tradeshow booth for Defendant Fishman, and had provided electronic proofs of the
19 design to Defendant Fishman, Defendant Fishman suddenly and inexplicably
20 decided it no longer wanted to pursue a business relationship with Plaintiff.

21 3. During the Winter of 2015, Plaintiff attended the National Association
22 of Music Merchants ("NAMM") tradeshow in Anaheim, California and discovered
23 that Defendant Fishman had in fact used Plaintiff's tradeshow booth design, or a
24 substantially similar representation thereof, in the NAMM tradeshow, in violation of
25 Plaintiff's rights in the Copyrighted Work. Upon information and belief, Defendant
26 Absolute manufactured the tradeshow booth (the "Infringing Work") used by
27 Defendant Fishman at the NAMM tradeshow, which incorporated a substantially
28 similar representation of Plaintiff's original tradeshow booth design.

4. Defendants' conduct is causing, and unless immediately enjoined will continue to cause, *inter alia*, irreparable harm to Plaintiff. Defendants should not be allowed to continue to exploit Plaintiff's Copyrighted Work without authorization, and Plaintiff should be compensated for Defendants' willful acts of infringement.

5. By this action, Plaintiff seeks (i) preliminary and permanent injunctive relief restraining Defendants from violating Plaintiff's intellectual property rights in the Copyrighted Work by, *inter alia*, the unauthorized reproduction, distribution, public display, use and sale of the Infringing Work, including by ceasing the unauthorized reproduction, distribution, public display, use and sale of the Infringing Work, destroying the Infringing Work, and removing or taking down all unauthorized versions thereof, whether physical, electronic, or otherwise; and (ii) damages, including actual damages and profits, statutory damages, reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and treble and/or punitive damages, for Defendants' wrongful conduct.

PARTIES

6. Plaintiff Variant is a California corporation with its principal place of business at 350 Cheryl Lane, Walnut, California 91789. Plaintiff is an exhibit house specializing in custom tradeshow booth designs and fabrications.

7. Defendant Absolute is a California corporation with its principal place of business at 1382 Valencia Avenue, Suite H, Tustin, California 92780. Absolute is engaged in the business of providing its customers with a variety of services related to exhibiting at tradeshow, including the fabrication of tradeshow booths or exhibits.

8. Defendant Fishman is a Delaware corporation with its corporate address at 2711 Centerville Road, Wilmington, Delaware 19808. Fishman's principal place of business is at 6 Riverside Drive, Andover, Massachusetts 01810. Fishman is engaged in the business of selling acoustic amplification products and other products related to enhancing the sound of music.

1 arrangement with Plaintiff) in the NAMM Winter 2015 tradeshow and other
2 tradeshow.

3 15. Plaintiff owns a copyright registration issued by the United States
4 Copyright Office for the Copyrighted Work, entitled "40'x50' NAMM Winter
5 2015", which became effective on March 10, 2015. A true and correct copy of the
6 printout from the United States Copyright Office website, bearing the copyright
7 registration information for the Copyrighted Work, is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

8 16. As identified in Exhibit A, "40'x50' NAMM Winter 2015" was created
9 in 2014 by Plaintiff, and bears a registration date less than two (2) months after the
10 Infringing Work was publicly displayed, without Plaintiff's authorization, at the
11 Winter 2015 NAMM tradeshow by Defendant Fishman.

12 17. In late January of 2015, it came to Plaintiff's attention that Defendants
13 and/or their agents had reproduced, distributed, and/or publicly displayed (and/or
14 caused to be reproduced, distributed, and/or publicly displayed) the Infringing
15 Work, which is a substantially similar representation of the Copyrighted Work,
16 without Plaintiff's authorization, at the Winter 2015 NAMM tradeshow.

17 18. Defendants have no license, authorization, permission or consent to use
18 the Copyrighted Work in any manner.

19 **B. Defendants' Infringing Conduct.**

20 19. In or about September of 2014, Defendant Fishman requested a
21 quotation from Plaintiff for Plaintiff to design and create a tradeshow booth "that
22 captures the Fishman brand". Plaintiff understood that Defendant Fishman had
23 planned to use the tradeshow booth designed and created by Plaintiff at the annual
24 NAMM tradeshow, which was scheduled to take place January 21 – 24, 2015 at the
25 Anaheim Convention Center in Anaheim, CA.

26 20. During September and October of 2014, over the course of several
27 weeks, Plaintiff and Defendant Fishman corresponded, through Defendant
28 Fishman's consultant, TMB Partners, regarding the particular design Plaintiff was

1 creating for Defendant Fishman and which Plaintiff was in the process of finalizing
2 to Defendant Fishman's specifications. Plaintiff obtained specific information
3 pertaining to Defendant Fishman's intended use of the tradeshow booth, including
4 the location of the booth and details to be included in the booth's design, such as
5 dividing walls between each section with extra sound proof material, demonstration
6 rooms, media areas inside the booth, etc.

7 21. After receiving electronic copies of Plaintiff's initial design for the
8 tradeshow booth, Defendant Fishman responded that it was "very interested in the
9 booth design" and wanted to see if it was aligned with its budget. Additionally,
10 Defendant Fishman had some specific questions about the design and the
11 specifications. Defendant Fishman expressed that it was interested in the concept
12 initially set forth by Plaintiff, and indicated that it likely would request additional
13 changes after determining that the tradeshow booth is within its budget.

14 22. Thereafter, Plaintiff and Defendant Fishman discussed specific terms of
15 the contract, including the possibility of engaging in a two-year rather than a one-
16 time rental deal to lower the cost. On October 8, 2014, Plaintiff provided Defendant
17 Fishman with two detailed quotations: one for a one-time rental booth and the other
18 for a two-show rental booth.

19 23. After working out a few additional details, Defendant Fishman
20 expressed that it was "very excited to work with Variant displays" and that
21 Plaintiff's "booth design is certainly appealing." Defendant Fishman also expressed
22 that it would sign Plaintiff's non-disclosure agreement ("NDA") or that it would
23 supply a NDA for Plaintiff's review. Ultimately, there was no NDA signed by either
24 Plaintiff or Defendants.

25 24. Subsequently, Plaintiff and certain representatives of Defendant
26 Fishman continued to work on the financial aspects of their business relationship,
27 including Plaintiff's provision of customer references and a bank verification letter,
28 as requested by Defendant Fishman, in order to add Plaintiff as a new vendor. At

1 the same time, Plaintiff worked with other representatives of Defendant Fishman to
2 solidify the details of the tradeshow booth design.

3 25. On November 4, 2014, after thoroughly reviewing Plaintiff's final
4 quote and Plaintiff's final proposed design of the tradeshow booth it was designing
5 and had planned to manufacture for Defendant Fishman, Defendant Fishman
6 advised Plaintiff that it had decided not to move forward with using Plaintiff as the
7 vendor for its tradeshow booth after all.

8 26. In January of 2015, at the NAMM tradeshow in Anaheim, CA, Plaintiff
9 observed, on full public display, the Infringing Work, which is a substantially
10 similar representation of Plaintiff's copyrighted tradeshow booth design ("the
11 Infringing Work"), and which Plaintiff had previously disclosed to Defendant
12 Fishman in the Fall of 2014, being publicly displayed by Defendant Fishman as its
13 own tradeshow booth, without Plaintiff's authorization and in violation of Plaintiff's
14 intellectual property rights.

15 27. Upon information and belief, Defendant Fishman hired Defendant
16 Absolute to manufacture and/or fabricate the Infringing Work, and Defendant
17 Absolute manufactured and/or fabricated the Infringing Work using Plaintiff's
18 Copyrighted Work, which was provided to Defendant Absolute by Defendant
19 Fishman. The Infringing Work is a substantially similar representation of Plaintiff's
20 Copyrighted Work.

21 28. In addition to manufacturing and/or fabricating the Infringing Work,
22 Defendant Absolute has displayed photographs of the Infringing Work on its
23 website <http://www.absoluteexhibits.com/>.

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COUNT ONE

Direct Copyright Infringement – 17 U.S.C. §§ 106 and 501

(Against Defendant Absolute)

29. Plaintiff repeats the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

30. Plaintiff is, and at all relevant times has been, the copyright owner, under U.S. Copyright Law, of the copyright registration identified in Exhibit A attached hereto, which is the subject of a valid Certificate of Copyright Registration issued by the United States Copyright Office.

31. Among the exclusive rights granted to Plaintiff under the U.S. Copyright Act is the exclusive right to reproduce the Copyrighted Work and to distribute the Copyrighted Work to the public.

32. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendant Absolute, without the permission or consent of Plaintiff, has produced the Infringing Work, which is a substantially similar reproduction of the Copyrighted Work, and that Defendant Absolute has distributed the Copyrighted Work to the public, and/or made the Copyrighted Work available for distribution to others, and publicly displayed the Infringing Work, including via its website <http://www.absoluteexhibits.com/>. In doing so, Defendant Absolute has violated Plaintiff's exclusive rights of reproduction, distribution, and public display. Defendant Absolute's actions constitute direct infringement of Plaintiff's copyright and exclusive rights under U.S. Copyright Law.

33. Through the conduct alleged herein, Defendant Absolute has directly infringed Plaintiff's rights in the Copyrighted Work, including by reproducing, distributing, and publicly displaying the Copyrighted Work, in violation of Sections 106 and 501 of the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. §§ 106 and 501.

34. Defendant's acts of infringement are willful, intentional and purposeful, in reckless disregard of and with indifference to Plaintiff's rights.

1 35. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant Absolute's infringement
2 of Plaintiff's copyright and exclusive rights in the Copyrighted Work under U.S.
3 Copyright Law, Plaintiff is entitled to recover actual damages, pursuant to 17 U.S.C.
4 § 504(b), for its lost profits as a result of Defendant's infringement, as well as any
5 profits of Defendant attributable to the infringement, including an accounting of and
6 a constructive trust with respect to such profits, in an amount to be proven at trial.

7 36. Alternatively, Plaintiff is entitled to recover statutory damages,
8 pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c), for Defendant Absolute's infringement of Plaintiff's
9 copyright in the Copyrighted Work, in an amount to be determined by the trier of
10 fact. Additionally, due to Defendant Absolute's willful infringement of Plaintiff's
11 exclusive rights, Plaintiff is entitled to an enhancement of its statutory damages
12 award, up to \$150,000, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(2).

13 37. Plaintiff further is entitled to its attorneys' fees and costs, pursuant to 17
14 U.S. C. § 505.

15 38. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing acts and conduct,
16 Plaintiff has sustained and will continue to sustain substantial, immediate, and
17 irreparable injury, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiff is
18 informed and believes and on that basis alleges that unless enjoined and restrained
19 by this Court, Defendant will continue to infringe Plaintiff's rights in the
20 Copyrighted Work and cause Plaintiff irreparable injury that cannot be fully
21 compensated. Therefore, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §§ 502 and 503, Plaintiff is entitled
22 to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief to restrain and enjoin Defendant's
23 continuing infringing conduct, including, but not limited to, an order prohibiting
24 Defendant Absolute from further infringing Plaintiff's copyright and directing
25 Defendant to destroy the Infringing Work and all identical and substantially similar
26 copies thereof made in violation of Plaintiff's exclusive rights.

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COUNT TWO

Contributory Copyright Infringement – 17 U.S.C. §§ 106 and 501

(Against Defendant Fishman)

39. Plaintiff repeats the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

40. Upon information and belief, by providing Defendant Absolute with the Copyrighted Work and/or substantially similar representations thereof, Defendant Fishman has knowingly and materially contributed to, intentionally induced, and/or caused Defendant Absolute to infringe Plaintiff's copyright in the Copyrighted Work, including by materially contributing to, intentionally inducing, and/or causing unauthorized reproductions, distributions, and public displays of the Copyrighted Work, or substantially similar reproductions thereof, e.g., the Infringing Work, without authorization, in violation of Sections 106, *et seq.*, and Section 501 of the Copyright Act. 17 U.S.C. §§ 106, *et seq.*, and 501.

41. Notwithstanding such knowledge, Defendant Fishman has failed to take measures readily available to it, that could prevent further damage to Plaintiff's Copyrighted Work.

42. Each infringement by Defendant Fishman of Plaintiff's Copyrighted Work constitutes a separate and distinct act of infringement.

43. Defendant Fishman's acts of infringement were willful, in reckless disregard of and with indifference to the rights of Plaintiff.

44. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant Fishman's contributory infringement of Plaintiff's copyright and exclusive rights in the Copyrighted Work under U.S. Copyright Law, Plaintiff is entitled to actual damages, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(b), for its lost profits as a result of Defendant's infringement, as well as any cost savings to Defendant attributable to the infringement, including an accounting of and a constructive trust with respect to such cost savings, in an amount to be proven at trial.

1 45. Alternatively, Plaintiff is entitled to recover statutory damages,
2 pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c), for Defendant Fishman's contributory infringement
3 of Plaintiff's copyright in the Copyrighted Work, in an amount to be determined by
4 the trier of fact. Additionally, due to Defendant Fishman's willful infringement of
5 Plaintiff's exclusive rights in providing the Copyrighted Work, or a substantially
6 similar representation thereof, to Defendant Absolute to enable Absolute to
7 unlawfully reproduce, distribute, and publicly display the Infringing Work, Plaintiff
8 is entitled to an enhancement of its statutory damages award, up to \$150,000,
9 pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(2).

10 46. Plaintiff further is entitled to its attorneys' fees and costs, pursuant to 17
11 U.S. C. § 505.

12 47. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing acts and conduct,
13 Plaintiff has sustained and will continue to sustain substantial, immediate, and
14 irreparable injury, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiff is
15 informed and believes and on that basis alleges that unless enjoined and restrained
16 by this Court, Defendant will continue to infringe Plaintiff's rights in the
17 Copyrighted Work and cause Plaintiff irreparable injury that cannot be fully
18 compensated. Therefore, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §§ 502 and 503, Plaintiff is entitled
19 to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief to restrain and enjoin Defendant's
20 continuing infringing conduct, including, but not limited to, an order prohibiting
21 Defendant Fishman from further contributing to the infringement of Plaintiff's
22 copyright and directing Defendant to destroy the Infringing Work and all identical
23 and substantially similar copies thereof made in violation of Plaintiff's exclusive
24 rights.

COUNT THREE

Inducement of Copyright Infringement – 17 U.S.C. §§ 106 and 501

(Against Defendant Fishman)

48. Plaintiff repeats the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

49. Upon information and belief, through its conduct alleged herein, including by providing Defendant Absolute with the Copyrighted Work and/or substantially similar representations thereof, Defendant Fishman has infringed Plaintiff's copyright by inducing Defendant Absolute to reproduce, distribute, and publicly display the Copyrighted Work, by using the Copyrighted Work to produce, distribute, and publicly display the Infringing Work, without authorization, in violation of Sections 106, *et seq.*, and Section 501 of the Copyright Act. 17 U.S.C. §§ 106, *et seq.*, and 501.

50. Each infringement by Defendant Fishman of Plaintiff's Copyrighted Work constitutes a separate and distinct act of infringement.

51. Defendant Fishman's acts of infringement were willful, in reckless disregard of and with indifference to the rights of Plaintiff.

52. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's inducing infringement of Plaintiff's copyright and exclusive rights in the Copyrighted Work under U.S. Copyright Law, Plaintiff is entitled to actual damages, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(b), for its lost profits as a result of Defendant's infringement, as well as any cost savings to Defendant attributable to the infringement, including an accounting of and a constructive trust with respect to such cost savings, in an amount to be proven at trial.

53. Alternatively, Plaintiff is entitled to recover statutory damages, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c), for Defendant Fishman's infringement of Plaintiff's copyright in the Copyrighted Work, in an amount to be determined by the trier of fact. Additionally, due to Defendant Fishman's willful infringement of Plaintiff's exclusive rights in providing the Copyrighted Work, or a substantially similar

1 representation thereof, to Defendant Absolute to enable Defendant Absolute to
 2 unlawfully reproduce, distribute, and publicly display the Infringing Work, Plaintiff
 3 is entitled to an enhancement of its statutory damages award, up to \$150,000,
 4 pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(2).

5 54. Plaintiff further is entitled to its attorneys' fees and costs, pursuant to 17
 6 U.S. C. § 505.

7 55. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing acts and conduct,
 8 Plaintiff has sustained and will continue to sustain substantial, immediate, and
 9 irreparable injury, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiff is
 10 informed and believes and on that basis alleges that unless enjoined and restrained
 11 by this Court, Defendant will continue to infringe Plaintiff's rights in the
 12 Copyrighted Work and cause Plaintiff irreparable injury that cannot be fully
 13 compensated. Therefore, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §§ 502 and 503, Plaintiff is entitled
 14 to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief to restrain and enjoin Defendant's
 15 continuing infringing conduct, including, but not limited to, an order prohibiting
 16 Defendant Fishman from further contributing to and inducing the infringement of
 17 Plaintiff's copyright and directing Defendant to destroy the Infringing Work and all
 18 identical and substantially similar copies thereof made in violation of Plaintiff's
 19 exclusive rights.

20 **COUNT FOUR**

21 **Unfair Competition – California Business & Professions Code §17500**

22 (Against All Defendants)

23 56. Plaintiff repeats the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

24 57. Defendants' reproduction, distribution and public display of the
 25 Infringing Work expressly and falsely represents to consumers that the Infringing
 26 Work, which is a substantially similar representation of the Copyrighted Work, is
 27 authorized by Plaintiff.

58. The foregoing representation is a false and/or misleading statement of fact about Defendants' Infringing Work because Defendants are not authorized to reproduce, distribute, and/or publicly display the Copyrighted Work, or substantially similar representations thereof.

59. Defendants made the foregoing false and/or misleading representations in connection with commercial activities that affect, *inter alia*, intrastate commerce.

60. Defendants' representations either have deceived or have the capacity to deceive a substantial segment of potential consumers.

61. Defendants' false and/or misleading statements of fact, in reproducing, distributing and publicly displaying the Infringing Work, are likely to influence consumer purchasing decisions.

62. Plaintiff has been and is likely to continue to be injured as a result of Defendants' false representations of fact in connection with the Infringing Work.

63. Defendants' conduct constitutes false advertising, in violation of California Business & Professions Code § 17500.

64. Defendants' unlawful conduct has caused great and irreparable injury to Plaintiff and will continue to irreparably harm Plaintiff unless enjoined. Upon information and belief, Defendants have profited from their unlawful conduct and have been unjustly enriched to the detriment of Plaintiff. Defendants' unlawful conduct has caused Plaintiff to suffer monetary damages in an amount to be determined by the trier of fact.

COUNT FIVE

Unfair Competition – California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*

(Against All Defendants)

65. Plaintiff repeats the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

66. Defendants' conduct constitutes unfair competition in that the foregoing acts were and are unlawful, unfair, deceptive and/or fraudulent business acts or practices in violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

1 Further, Defendants have infringed Plaintiff's rights in the Copyrighted Work by,
2 *inter alia*, reproducing, distributing and publicly displaying the Copyrighted Work,
3 or substantially similar reproductions thereof, e.g., the Infringing Work, in violation
4 of California Business and Professions Code Sections 17200, *et seq.*

5 67. Upon information and belief, Defendants' wrongful conduct has
6 proximately caused and will continue to cause Plaintiff substantial injury, including
7 without limitation, violation of the exclusive rights granted under U.S. Copyright
8 Law, a loss of potential revenues, and diminution in the value of the Copyrighted
9 Work. Accordingly, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages for Defendants'
10 wrongful conduct and to receive any and all other remedies provided by California's
11 Unfair Competition Law, under California Business & Professions Code Sections
12 17200, *et seq.*

13 68. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff is
14 further entitled to recover all proceeds, cost savings and other compensation
15 received or to be received by Defendants arising from the infringement of the
16 Copyrighted Work. Plaintiff requests that the Court order Defendants to render an
17 accounting to ascertain the amount of such profits, cost savings and other
18 compensation.

19 69. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unfair competition,
20 Plaintiff has been damaged, and Defendants unjustly enriched, in an amount to be
21 proven at trial, for which damages and/or restitution and disgorgement is
22 appropriate. Such damages and/or restitution and disgorgement should include a
23 declaration by this Court that Defendants are constructive trustees for the benefit of
24 Plaintiff, and an order that Defendants convey to Plaintiff all the gross receipts
25 received or to be received that are attributable to infringement of the Copyrighted
26 Work.

27 70. Through their conduct, Defendants are guilty of oppression, fraud or
28 malice. Plaintiff, in addition to its actual damages, is, by reason thereof, entitled to

1 recover exemplary and punitive damages against Defendants, pursuant to California
2 Civil Code Section 3294.

3 71. As a direct and proximate result of the foregoing acts and conduct,
4 Plaintiff has sustained and will continue to sustain substantial, immediate and
5 irreparable injury, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Unless enjoined
6 and restrained by this Court, Defendants will continue to infringe Plaintiff's rights in
7 the Copyrighted Work. Therefore, Plaintiff also is entitled to preliminary and
8 permanent injunctive relief.

9 **COUNT SIX**

10 **Common Law Unfair Competition**

11 **(Against All Defendants)**

12 72. Plaintiff repeats the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

13 73. Defendants' conduct unlawfully permits Defendants to unlawfully use
14 and to obtain unauthorized benefit from Plaintiff's Copyrighted Work and
15 constitutes common law unfair competition, and misappropriation in violation of
16 California's common law. Accordingly, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages for
17 Defendants' wrongful conduct and to receive any and all other remedies provided by
18 California's common law.

19 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

20 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment in its favor and against
21 Defendants as follows:

22 A. Preliminarily and permanently enjoining Defendants, and all persons
23 acting in concert or participation with Defendants, from: (a) directly or indirectly
24 reproducing, distributing, publicly displaying, or otherwise infringing, in any
25 manner, Plaintiff's Copyrighted Work, or substantially similar reproductions thereof,
26 whether now in existence or hereinafter created; (b) causing, contributing to,
27 inducing, enabling, facilitating, or participating in the infringement of Plaintiff's
28 Copyrighted Work; and (c) from displaying Defendants' mark(s) and/or logo(s) in

1 connection with the dissemination of unauthorized copies of Plaintiff's Copyrighted
2 Work, or substantially similar reproductions thereof;

3 B. For Plaintiff's damages and Defendants' profits and cost savings in such
4 amounts as may be found; alternatively, for maximum statutory damages with
5 respect to Plaintiff's Copyrighted Work, whether infringed directly or indirectly, or
6 for such other amounts as may be proper pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c);

7 C. For restitution of Defendants' unlawful proceeds;

8 D. For an accounting and the imposition of a constructive trust;

9 E. For punitive and exemplary damages, as authorized for Plaintiffs' state
10 law claims, under California Civil Code § 3294, in such amount as may be awarded
11 by the trier of fact;

12 F. For Plaintiff's reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred in this
13 action;

14 G. For pre- and post-judgment interest, as allowed for by law; and

15 H. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

16 DATED: October 20, 2015

17 Respectfully submitted,

18 FULWIDER PATTON LLP

19 By: 

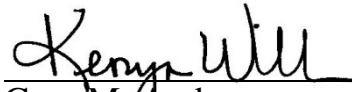
20 Gary M. Anderson
21 Kenya L. Williams
22 Attorneys for Plaintiff
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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands trial by jury as provided by Rule 38(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

DATED: October 20, 2015

FULWIDER PATTON LLP

By: 
Gary M. Anderson
Kenya L. Williams
Attorneys for Plaintiff

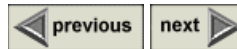


Public Catalog

Copyright Catalog (1978 to present)

Search Request: Left Anchored Name = variant displays

Search Results: Displaying 1 of 1 entries



Labeled View

40'x50' NAMM Winter 2015.

Type of Work: Visual Material

Registration Number / Date: VAu001205218 / 2015-03-10

Application Title: 40'x50' NAMM Winter 2015.

Title: 40'x50' NAMM Winter 2015.

Description: Electronic file (eService)

Copyright Claimant: Variant Displays Inc. Address: 350 cheryl lane, walnut, CA, 91789, United States.

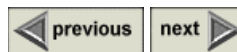
Date of Creation: 2014

Authorship on Application: Variant Displays Inc, employer for hire; Domicile: United States; Citizenship: United States. Authorship: technical drawings.

Rights and Permissions: megan zheng, variant displays inc., 350 cheryl lane, walnut, CA, 91789, United States, (909) 718-0522, (626) 922-1919, megan@variantdisplays.com

Copyright Note: C.O. correspondence.

Names: [Variant Displays Inc](#)



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